

REMARKS

The Official Action mailed June 6, 2006, has been received and its contents carefully noted. This response is filed within three months of the mailing date of the Official Action and therefore is believed to be timely without extension of time. Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully submits that this response is being timely filed.

The Applicant notes with appreciation the consideration of the Information Disclosure Statements filed on January 14, 2004; May 11, 2004; and February 24, 2005.

Claims 1-20 and 46-55 were pending in the present application prior to the above amendment. Although the Office Action Summary shows that claims 1-55 are pending and that claims 21-45 are withdrawn, the Applicant notes that in the *Amendment and Response to Restriction Requirement* filed on May 25, 2005, claims 21-45 were canceled. Independent claims 1-4 have been amended to better recite the features of the present invention, and new dependent claims 56-59 have been added to recite additional protection to which the Applicant is entitled. Accordingly, claims 1-20 and 46-59 are now pending in the present application, of which claims 1-4 are independent. For the reasons set forth in detail below, all claims are believed to be in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration is requested.

The Official Action rejects claims 1-20 and 46-55 as obvious based on the combination of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0085143 to Kim and U.S. Patent No. 5,298,768 to Okazaki, either alone or in combination with one of the following: U.S. Patent No. 4,648,691 to Oguchi, U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0041348 to Yokoyama, U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0130985 to Weindorf, U.S. Patent No. 6,331,381 to Chaudhari, U.S. Patent No. 5,781,263 to Kawagoe, U.S. Patent No. 4,202,607 to Washizuka and U.S. Patent No. 4,536,014 to Boutaleb. The Applicant respectfully submits that a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be maintained against the independent claims of the present application, as amended.

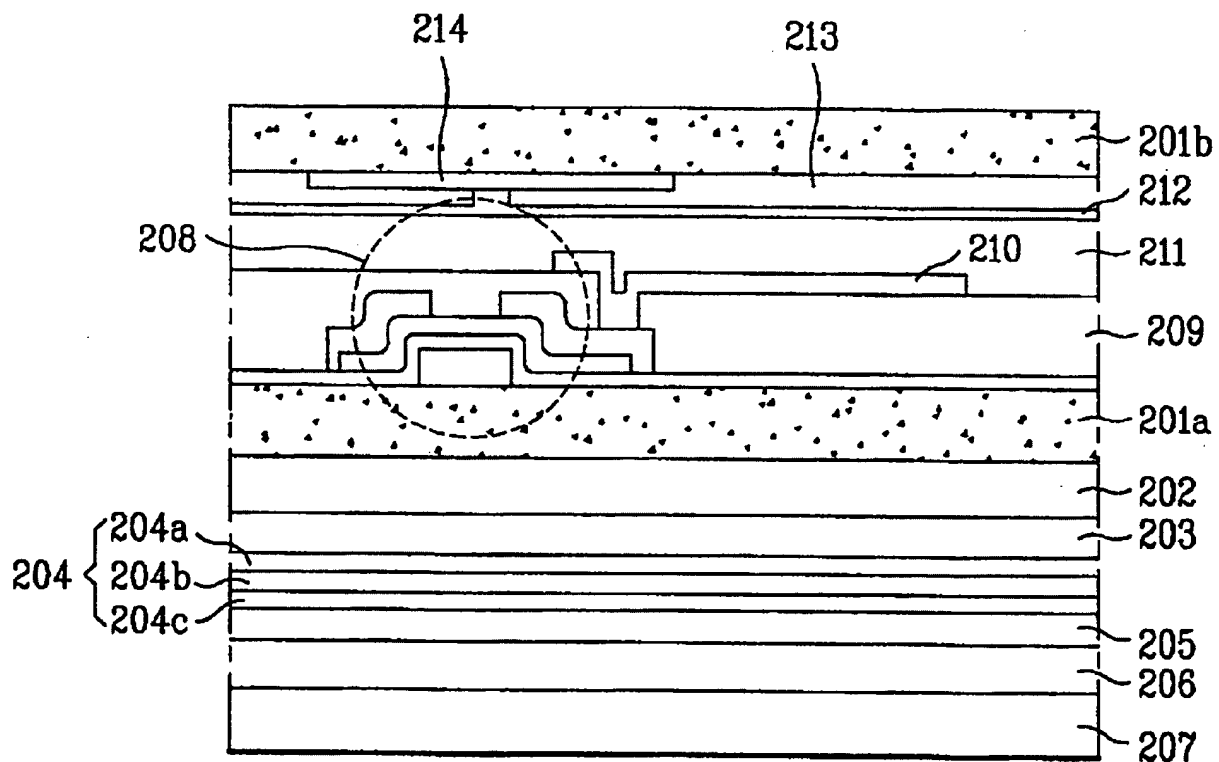
As stated in MPEP §§ 2142-2143.01, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. "The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved as a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art." In re Kotzab, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000). See also In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

The prior art, either alone or in combination, does not teach or suggest all the features of the independent claims, as amended. Independent claims 1-4 have been amended to recite an adhesive over a resin, which is supported in the present specification, for example, by Figures 3A-4C; page 13, line 16, to page 19, line 5; and Figure 11A. That is, claims 1-4 recite an adhesive provided between a resin and a semiconductor device. In the present invention, each light emitting device and a semiconductor device are formed independently. For example, the light emitting device 103 is formed over a substrate 101 (Figure 1A), and a resin 107 is formed over the light emitting device 103. A thin film transistor (a semiconductor device) 509 (Figures 3A-3E) is formed over another substrate 500. Then, the semiconductor device 509 is peeled from the substrate 500 and attached to the substrate 101 comprising the light emitting device 103 by using the adhesive 526 (Figure 4C). For the reasons provided below,

Kim, Okazaki, Oguchi, Yokoyama, Weindorf, Chaudhari, Kawagoe, Washizuka and Boutaleb, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest an adhesive provided between a resin and a semiconductor device.

Kim appears to teach that an organic light emitting diode (an anode 203, an organic film layer 204, and a cathode 205) is formed over a surface of a first substrate 201a. After the organic light emitting diode is formed, a thin film transistor 208 is formed over another surface of the first substrate 201a (Figure 2 reproduced below).

FIG. 2



However, Kim does not teach or suggest that an adhesive is provided between the light emitting diode (203, 204, 205) and the thin film transistor (208).

Okazaki, Oguchi, Yokoyama, Weindorf, Chaudhari, Kawagoe, Washizuka and Boutaleb does not cure the deficiencies in Kim. The Official Action relies on Okazaki to

allegedly teach "a first substrate, a light emitting device formed in the concave portion of the first substrate ... a resin covering the light emitting device ... the spatula flattens the resin so as to fill the depression with the resin to provide a level surface ... the resin comprises a transparent particle ... the light emitting device includes a pair of electrodes" (pages 2-4, Paper No. 05262006). The Official Action relies on Oguchi to teach sand blasting (page 4, Id.), on Yokoyama to teach a transparent liquid crystal (page 5, Id.), on Weindorf to teach a flexible printed wiring board (Id.) and on Chaudhari, Kawagoe, Washizuka and Boutleb to teach liquid crystal displays used in a cellular phone, wrist watch, and personal computer (page 6, Id.), in an electronic book (Id.), in a front glass (page 7, Id.) and in an electronic card (Id.), respectively. However, Kim and Okazaki, Oguchi, Yokoyama, Weindorf, Chaudhari, Kawagoe, Washizuka and Boutaleb, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest that an adhesive should be provided between the light emitting diode (203, 204, 205) and the thin film transistor (208) of Kim.

Since Kim, Okazaki, Oguchi, Yokoyama, Weindorf, Chaudhari, Kawagoe, Washizuka and Boutaleb do not teach or suggest all the claim limitations, a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be maintained. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) are in order and respectfully requested.

New dependent claims 56-59 have been added to recite additional protection to which the Applicant is entitled. The features of claims 56-59 are supported in the specification, for example, at page 18, line 30, to page 19, line 5, and Figure 4C. For the reasons stated above and already of record, the Applicant respectfully submits that new claims 56-59 are in condition for allowance.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable to place this application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert L. Pilaud", written over a horizontal line.

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